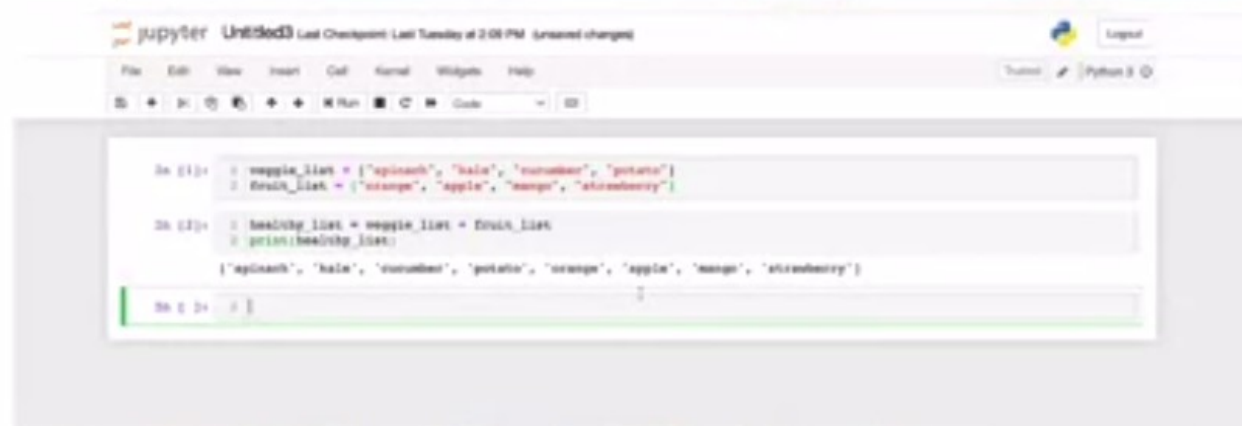


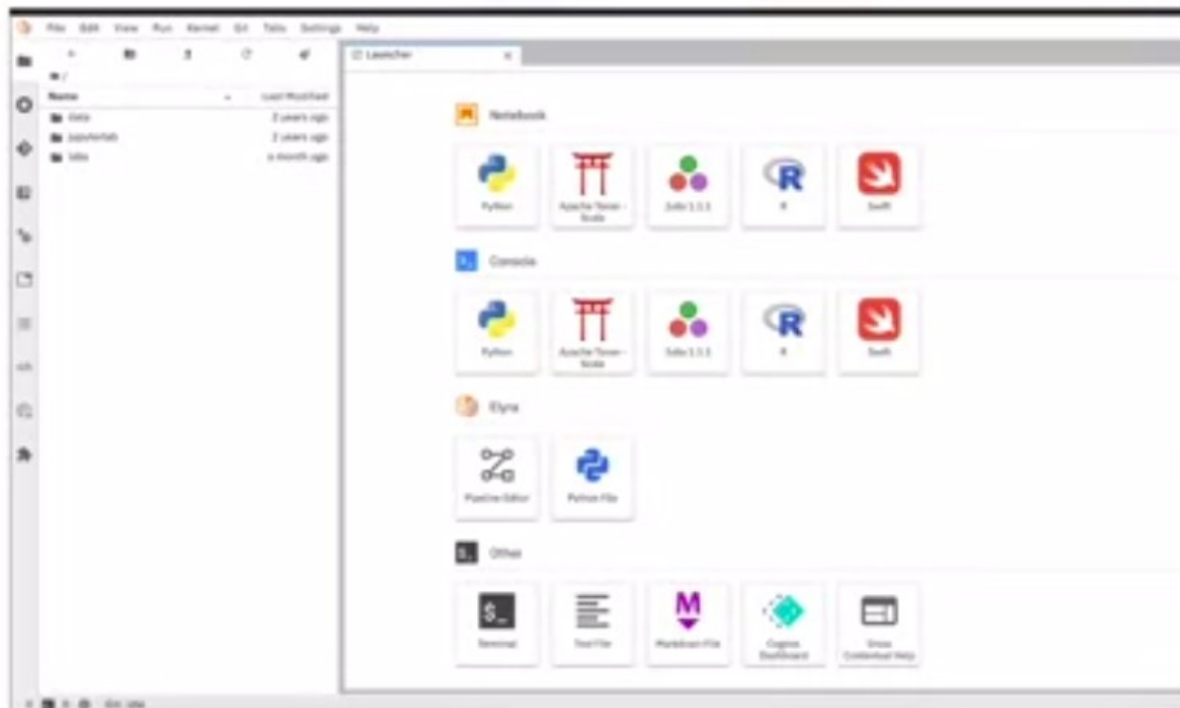
Jupiter Notebook

# What is a Jupyter Notebook



- Jupyter Notebook is a tool for recording Data Science experiments
- It allows a Data Scientist to combine text and code block in a single file
- It generates plots and tables within the file
- Notebooks can be exported as pdf and html files

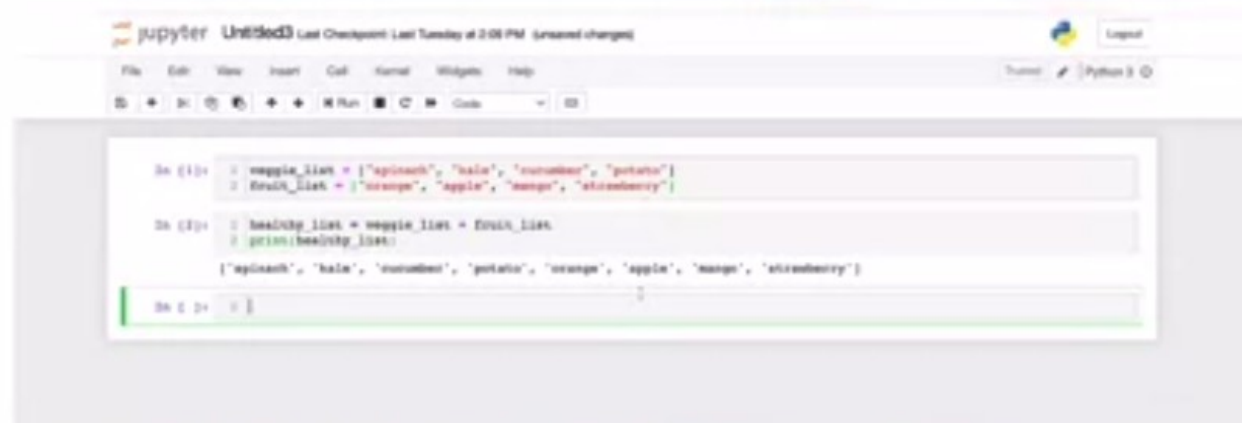
# JupyterLab



## JupyterLab:

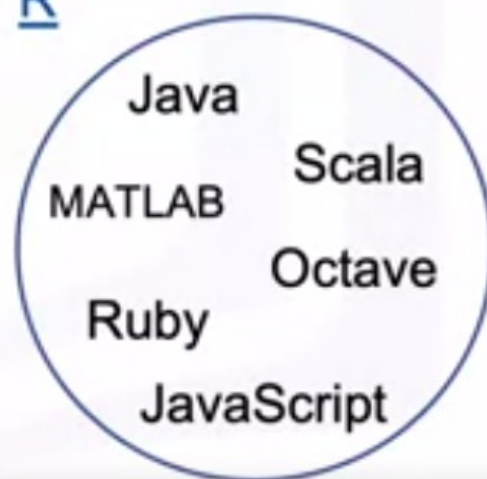
- is an interactive environment for Jupyter Notebooks,
- allows for real time editing,
- is compatible with several file formats
- and is open source

# What is a Jupyter Notebook



Jupyter stands for:

- Julia
- Python
- R



- Jupyter Notebook is a tool for recording Data Science experiments
- It allows a Data Scientist to combine text and code block in a single file
- It generates plots and tables within the file
- Notebooks can be exported as pdf and html files

# What is a Kernel?

---

- A notebook kernel is a computational engine that executes the code contained in a Notebook file
- Jupyter Kernels for many other languages exist
- When the notebook is executed , the kernel performs the computation and produces the results.



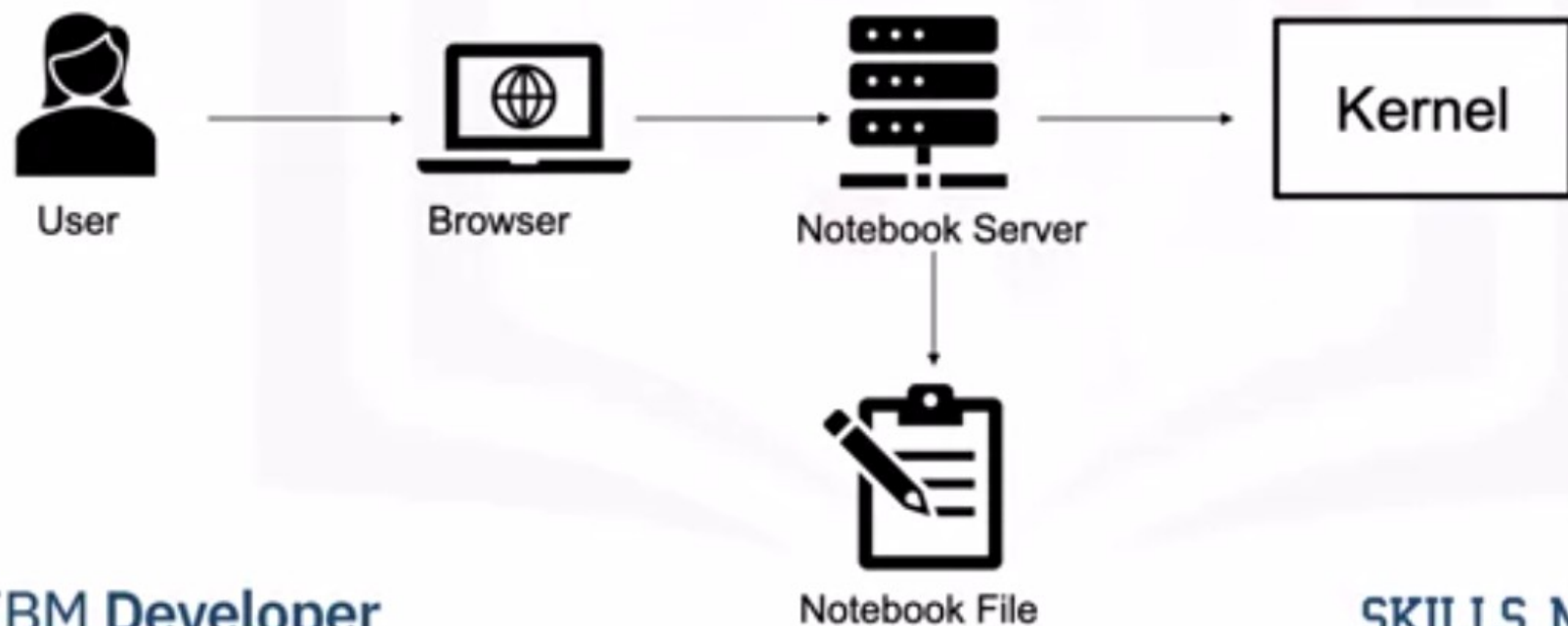
# Architecture

---

- Jupyter implements a two-process model, with a kernel and a client
- The client is the interface offering the user the ability to send code to the kernel
- The kernel executes the code and returns the result to the client for display
- The client is the browser when using a Jupyter notebook

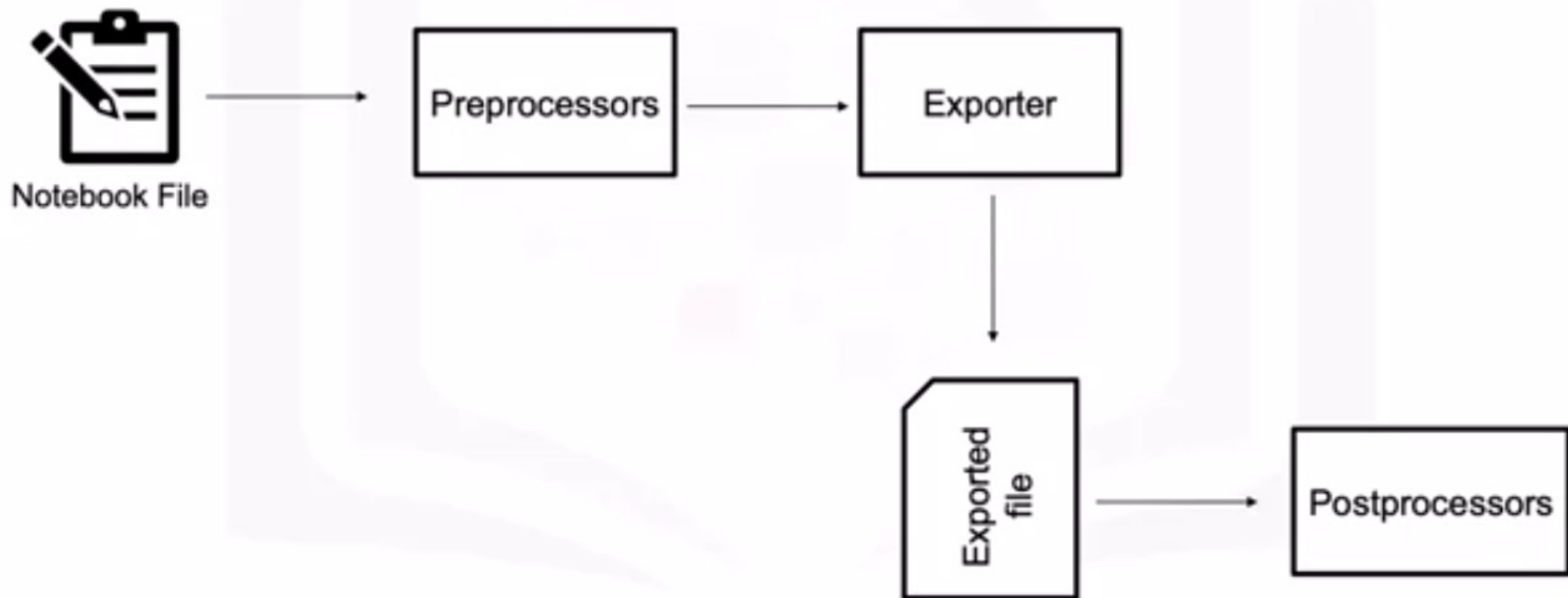
# Architecture

- Jupyter notebooks is used to represent code, metadata, contents and outputs
- It has a flexible interface that extends beyond code and output



# Architecture

---







Back

## Practice Quiz - Jupyter Notebook

Practice Quiz • 9 min

☒ All of the above.

2. Which statement is true about Jupyter Notebook?

1 point

☐ Jupyter Notebook is a commercial product of IBM.

☒ Jupyter Notebook is free and open source.

3. What is a Jupyter Notebook kernel?

1 point

☐ It is part of the operating system the Jupyter server runs on.

☒ It is a wrapper running on the Jupyter server encapsulating the programming language interpreter.

Coursera Honor Code [Learn more](#)

☐

I, **Tushar Raha**, understand that submitting work that isn't my own may result in permanent failure of this course or deactivation of my Coursera account.

Submit

Save draft

R Language

# What is R?

---



- Statistical programming language
- Used for data processing and manipulation
- Statistical, Data analysis and Machine learning
- R is used most by academics, healthcare and the government.
- R supports importing data from different sources: Flat files, Databases, Web, Statistical software, etc

# R Capabilities

---



- It is easy to use compared to other Data Science tools
- Great tool for Visualization
- Basic Data Analysis doesn't require installing packages

# What is RStudio

---



- RStudio is an Integrated Development Environment (IDE).
- It increases productivity in running **R** programming language.



# Popular R Libraries for Data Science

---

`dplyr` Data Manipulation

`stringr` String Manipulation

`ggplot` Data Visualization

`caret` Machine Learning

# Data Visualization in R

---

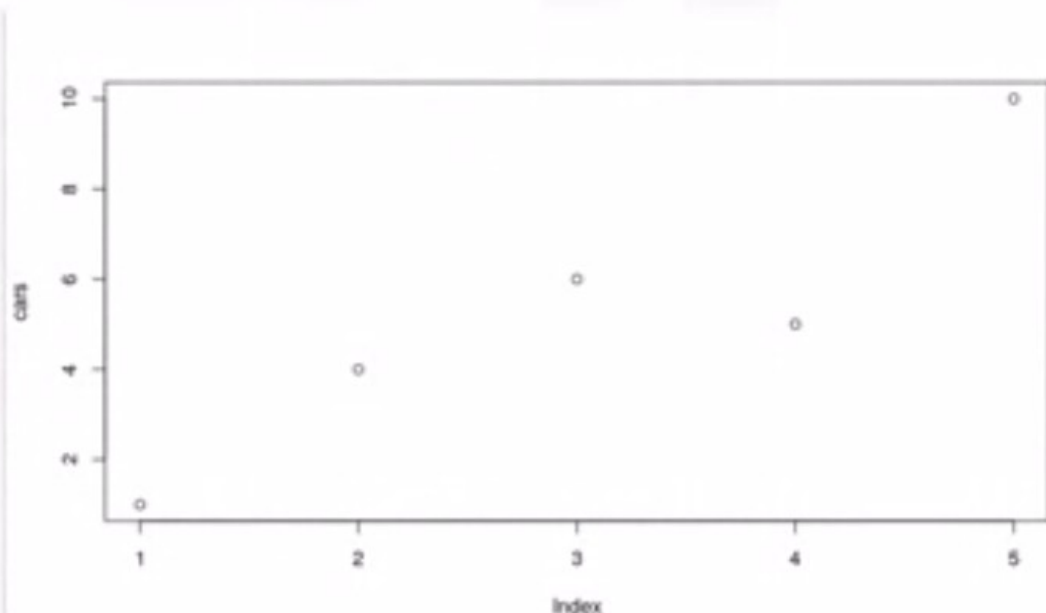
R is a very great tool for data visualization and has different packages. Some of the popular and top data visualization are:

- **ggplot** – for data visualizations such as histograms, bar charts, scatterplots etc. It allows adding layers and components on a single visualization.
- **Plotly** - an R package can be used to create web-based data visualizations that can be displayed or saved as individual HTML files.
- **Lattice** - is a data visualization tool that is used to implement complex, multi-variable data sets.
- **Leaflet** – popular for creating interactive plots
- To install, use the command; `install.packages("package name")`

# Using the plot function

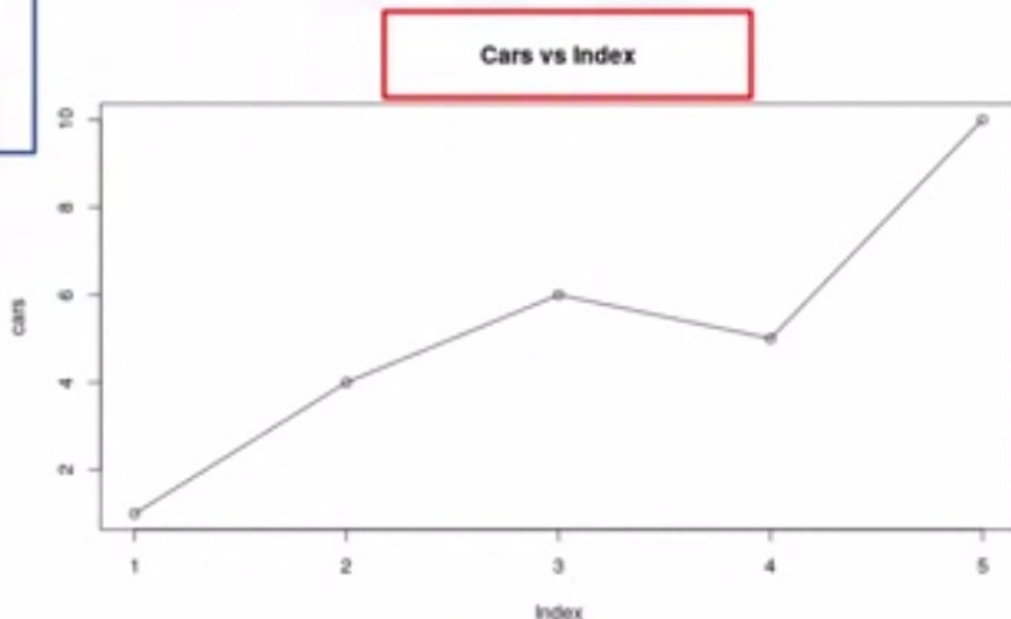
---

```
# Define the cars vector with 5 values  
cars <- c(1, 4, 6, 5, 10)  
# Graph the cars vector with all defaults  
plot(cars)
```



# Using the plot function

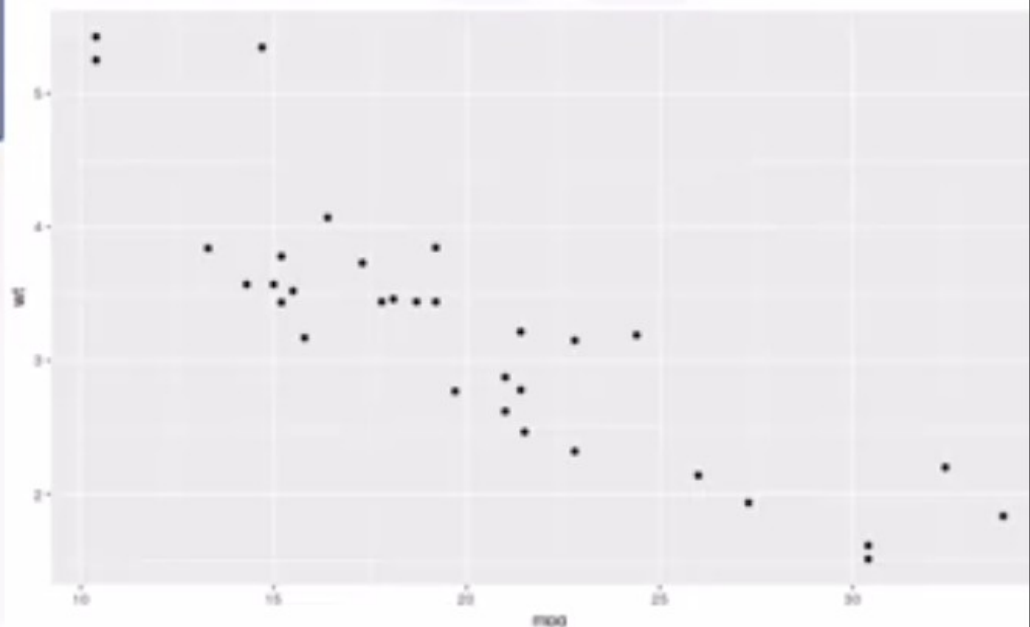
```
# Define the cars vector with 5 values  
cars <- c(1, 4, 6, 5, 10)  
# Graph the cars vector with all defaults  
plot(cars, type = "o")  
# Create a title  
title(main="Cars vs Index")
```



# Using ggplot

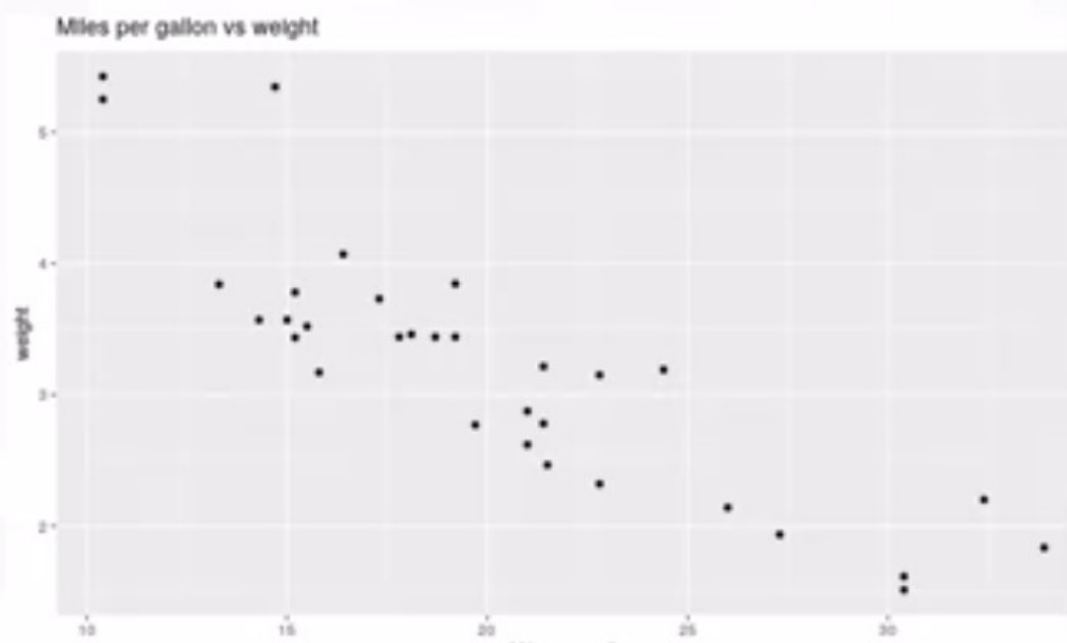
---

```
library(ggplot2)  
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x=mpg, y = wt))+geom_point()
```





```
ggplot(mtcars, aes(x=mpg, y = wt))+geom_point() + ggtitle("Miles per gallon vs weight") + labs(y="weight", x = "Miles per gallon")
```





## Practice Quiz - RStudio IDE

Practice Quiz • 9 min

Total points 3

1. Which of the following functions does RStudio unify? (Select all that apply.)

1 / 1 point

- ☐ Storing of data.
- ☒ Editing and execution of source code.

✓ Correct

- ☒ Display of the R Console.

✓ Correct

- ☒ Visualization of plots.

✓ Correct

- ☒ Visualization of data in table form.

✓ Correct

GIT



# git

## Git

- Free and open source software
- Distributed version control system
- Accessible anywhere in the world
- One of the most common version control systems available
- Can also version control images, documents, etc.



# git + GitHub



GitLab



Bitbucket



beanstalk



# SHORT Glossary of Terms

---

**SSH protocol** – A method for secure remote login from one computer to another.

**Repository** - The folders of your project that are set up for version control.

**Fork** - A copy of a repository.

**Pull request** – The process you use to request that someone reviews and approves your changes before they become final.

**Working directory** – A directory on your file system, including its files and subdirectories, that is associated with a git repository.

# Basic Git Commands

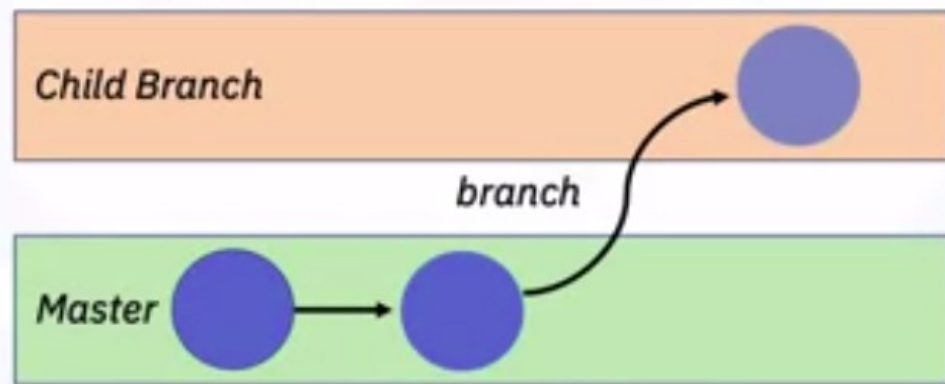
---

- init
- add
- status
- commit
- reset
- log
- branch
- checkout
- merge

# Creating a Branch – What?

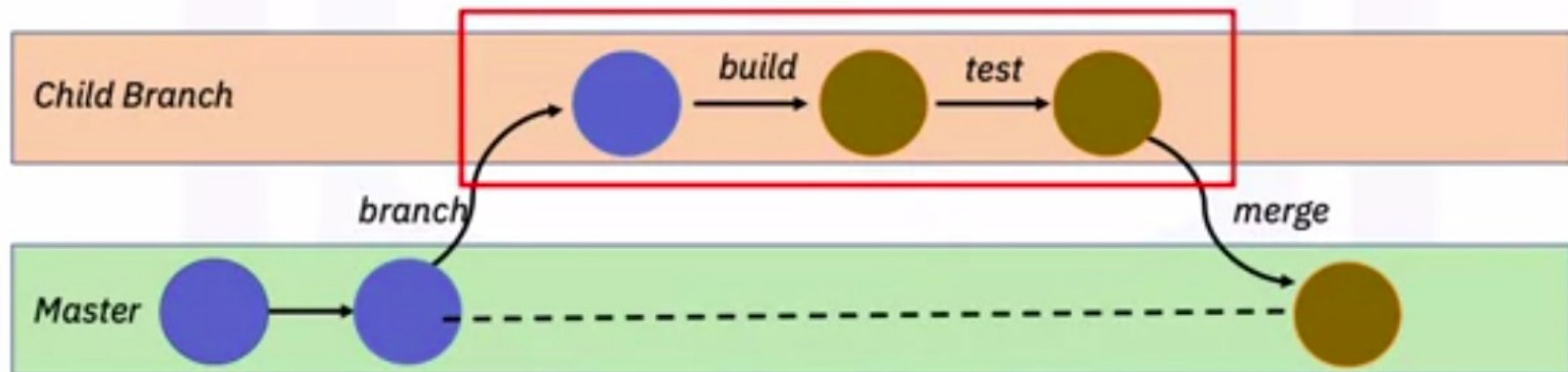
A branch is a snapshot of your repository.

- Master Branch is the official version of the project
- The child branch creates a copy of the master branch



## Creating a Branch – Why?

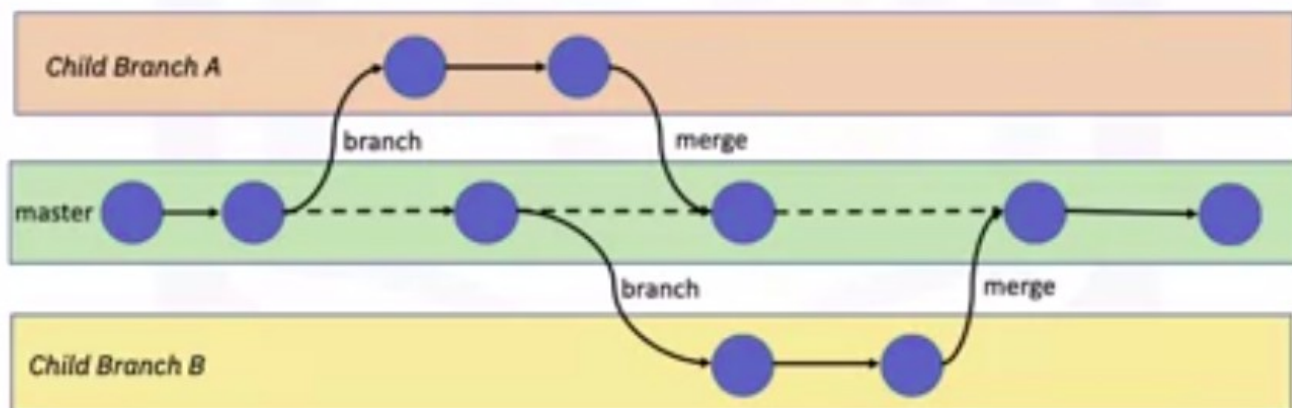
- Edits and changes are made in the child branch
- Tests are done to ensure quality before merging to the Master Branch





# Creating a Branch – Why?

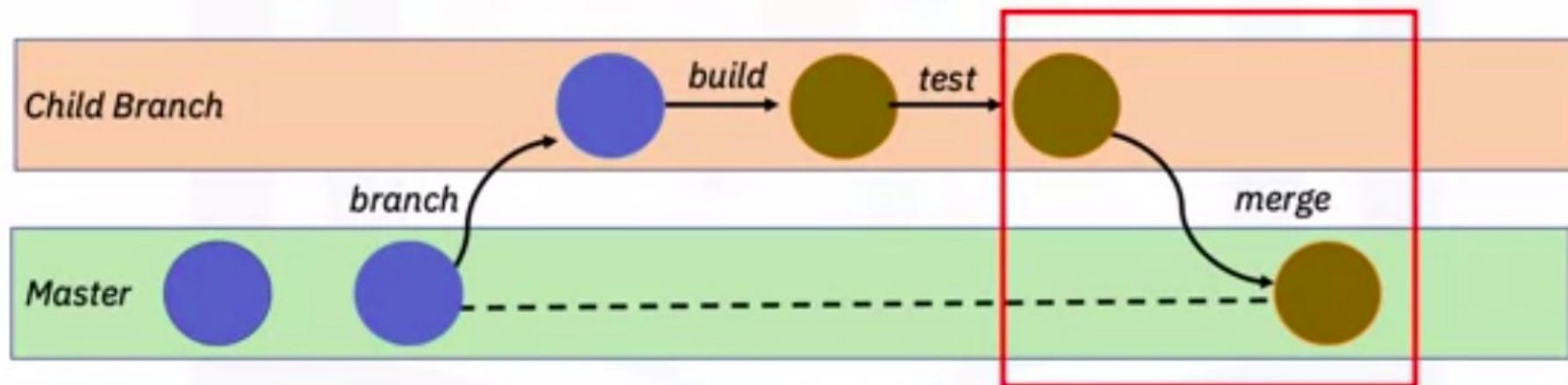
- Branches allow for simultaneous development and testing by multiple team members.





# Pull Request (PR)

- Pull requests are a way of proposing changes to the main branch
- Ideally, another team member reviews the changes and approves it to be merged to the Master branch





Back

## Practice Quiz - GitHub

Practice Quiz • 9 min



# Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received **100%** To pass 70% or higher

Go to next item

## Practice Quiz - GitHub

Total points 3

1. Which of the following statements are true? (Select all that apply.)

1 / 1 point

☒ Git is a system for version control of source code.

✔ Correct

☐ Git is an integrated development environment for data science.

☒ Git is very useful for data science as well, since data science often involves a lot of source code to be written and managed.

✔ Correct

← Back Practice Quiz - GitHub  
Practice Quiz • 9 min

2. Which of the following statements about repositories are correct? (Select all that apply.)

1 / 1 point

☐ The remote repository is only accessible by myself.

☒ The local repository is only accessible by myself.

✓ Correct

☒ The staging is only accessible by myself.

✓ Correct

☒ The remote repository is accessible by all contributors.

✓ Correct

☐ The local repository is accessible by all contributors.

3. What is the best process for contributing a bugfix to a foreign repository?

1 / 1 point

☐ Ask the repository owner for write access to the repository.

☐ Send the fix via email to the author.